RIGHT CARE OF BREEDING EWES

Animals Should Be in Thrifty Condition to Produce Most Profitable Lambs.

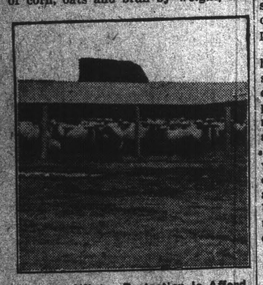
LITTLE GRAIN IS NECESSARY

Mixture of Corn, Oats and Bran Is Satisfactory When Flock Is Rather Thin in Condition—Exercise Is Important.

Flockmasters are urged to see that their breeding ewes are receiving the proper kind of attention at this time in order to produce the most profitable lambs. The ewes should be in good thrifty condition.

Not Much Grain Needed.

It is not necessary to feed a large amount of grain to breeding ewes which are receiving good, clean, mixed clover and timothy hay, clover hay, or alfalfa. Where bright corn fodder is available in conjunction with some leguminous feed very good results can be obtained from feeding what the ewes will clean up nicely in the middle of the day at one feed. When the breeding flock is a little thin in condition a grain mixture of equal parts of corn, oats and bran by weight, fed



Adequate Winter Protection Is Afforded by Inexpensive Open Sheds.

at the rate of one-fourth to one-half pound per head daily, will be found most satisfactory and will increase the profits, as the ewes will be better mothers and better milkers when the lambs come.

Provide Dry Quarters.

It is not necessary to provide close quarters for the breeding flock, according to United States Department of Agriculture specialists. They should be kept in a clean, dry place, which is dry overhead and underfoot and free from drafts. Plenty of exercise is very important and the breeding ewes should be out every clear day. Where forages are fed and winter pastures are not available it will be found beneficial to spread the forage over the ground some distance from the shed, and as the ewes feed back and forth over it they will thus gain plenty of exercise.

The flock which is in good thrifty condition, properly housed and properly fed, and receives adequate exercise, will lamb out much better and will cause the shepherd far less difficulty.

FEED FOR HOGS IN TRANSIT

Minimum Requirements of Animals Have Been Determined by Department of Agriculture.

The minimum feed requirements of hogs in transit have been determined by the United States Department of Agriculture as follows:

Not less than two bushels of shelled corn or its equivalent in ear corn or other grain per single deck of not more than 17,000 pounds weight and not less than two and one-half bushels of shelled corn of its equivalent in ear corn or other grain per double deck of not more than 21,000 pounds weight. Carload lots of hogs in excess of these weights should be fed an additional amount in the same proportion.

Where amounts very greatly in excess of those specified are fed it is quite probable that feed will be wasted.

GUARD AGAINST CHINCH BUGS

Pests Exact Toll of Several Million Dollars Each Year Through Destruction of Crops.

Chinch bugs have been especially active in the corn crop of eastern Missouri this year, according to crop reports received by the United States Department of Agriculture. Ravages have been extensive also in some portions of southern Illinois. The department has several bulletins describing the chinch bug and methods of exterminating it. The bug exacts a toll of several million dollars each year through the destruction of corn and wheat crops.

RECORDS AID TO EFFICIENCY

To Achieve Success Farmer Must Be Business Man as Well as Grower of Crops.

Adequate records are necessary to the efficient management of any business. The farmer, to be successful, must be a business man as well as a grower of crops and producer of live stock. As a business man he should have suitable business records.

WATER OF HIGH IMPORTANCE

Cow Needs Enormous Quantities to Keep Up Her Bodily Functions—Increases Milk Flow.

Water every cow must have in abundance. She needs enormous quantities in order to keep up her bodily functions and in order to have a sufficient amount to use in secreting a heavy milk flow. The water may be from a natural running spring. It may be from a tank in the pasture or barnlot or otherwise.

Different Chicken Breeds.

Largest egg-producing chickens are small and practically meatless, heaviest meat producers are extremely large and correspondingly eggless, while those of medium size are best for both purposes combined.

Cost of Producing Wheat.

According to a statement by the United States Department of Agriculture, the average cost in 1919 of producing a bushel of winter wheat was $1.67, and the average cost for raising wheat was $2.65 a bushel.

IMPROPER SHIPPING HARMFUL TO TUBERS

Potatoes Damaged by Freezing While in Transit.

Protection From Cold Depends Largely Upon Constant Circulation of Warm Air Around Load—Cars Should Be Lined.

Of 5,895 cars of potatoes inspected by agents of the bureau of markets, United States Department of Agriculture, during the year ended July 1, 1920, more than 2,000 cars showed damage from freezing in transit amounting in some cases to 40 per cent. This loss would not have occurred with the use of proper loading and heating methods, say the bureau's specialists.

Protection from cold depends largely upon a constant circulation of warm air around the load. Heated air from a stove in the center of car rises to the top, spreads along the ceiling between the potatoes and the roof, thence down through the open spaces at the ends, then back underneath a false floor coming out at the stove.

Cars should be carefully lined with paper. In box cars, false floors, false side and end walls should be constructed of boards and studding so as to provide for air circulation around the load. In refrigerator cars, false floors should be provided and care should be taken that bunker bulkhead openings are not blocked, either in papering or loading.

Cars should be heated at least six hours before loading. In loading, sacks should not come closer than eight inches from the ceiling. The potatoes at the floor should be loaded not less than six inches from the sides and ends of car.

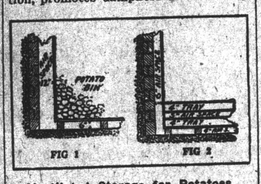
Complete details regarding the prevention of freezing in transit and proper loading methods can be had upon application to the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Ask for Farmers' Bulletin 1091.

PLACE FOR POTATO STORAGE

Cellars and Pits Should Be Carefully Cleaned, Opened to Sun and Disinfected.

Storage places for potatoes or fruit should be carefully cleaned. Barrels or boxes, if second-hand, are sure to be dirty and probably infested with the germs of decay. Cellars and pits should be swept clean, opened to sun and bin disinfected with lime. Also close all openings and burn formalin to destroy lice, rats and other vermin, writes J. B. Sweet of Colorado in Farm and Home. Cleanliness is a first principle in storage.

Potatoes will not rot so freely if stored where live air circulates around them. Dead air, absence of ventilation, promotes dampness and rot. My



Ventilated Storage for Potatoes.

bins, Fig. 1, are built so that sides are a foot out from the cellar wall, and the bottom is raised six inches above the floor.

The cellar windows are screened so mice can't get in, and until cold weather are left open. This gives fresh air until the potatoes have cured or sweated, after which there is less danger from rot. Sprinkling with lime lessens rot.

APPLY STANDARDS PROPERLY

Information Desired in This Connection May Be Secured of Federal Supervisor.

By familiarizing themselves with the grain grades under the federal grain standards act, farmers can be sure when selling their grain that the standards are being properly applied. Any information in this connection may be had by writing or visiting the nearest office of federal grain supervision. In case any person desires to check up his determination of the grade of the grain when no licensed grain inspector is located in the community, he can mail a representative sample to the nearest licensed grain inspector and have it officially inspected. The sample should be at least two quarts in size. While the grade applies to the sample only, the parties to a transaction involving the sale of grain at country points may agree that the grade of the sample will apply to the entire lot to be sold.

OATS SOWN IN FALL SEASON

More Than 60 Per Cent of Acreage Is Planted in Six of Extreme Southern States.

Special reports received by the bureau of estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, show that in the fall-oat area, embracing the states from Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Arkansas and Oklahoma southward, about 45 per cent of the oats grown are fall sown. The states in which more than 60 per cent of the acreage is sown in the fall are North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

EXCELLENT PLACE FOR DUCKS

Wild Fowl Can Be Successfully Raised in Marshy Spots—Circular Gives Information.

Wild ducks can be successfully propagated in many marshy localities. The United States Department of Agriculture has issued a new circular telling the most practicable breeds and how to handle them.

Sow Alfalfa in Fall.

The best time to sow alfalfa is in the fall and 15 pounds of seed per acre, if evenly distributed is enough for a good stand.

Failure With Silage.

Failure to add enough water is the most common fault found with the silage made from corn fodder.

Lowest Hog Market.

It is a general rule that the hog market reaches its lowest point in December and early January.

THE MARKETS

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 1 red winter, spot, $2.30½; No. 2 red winter, spot, $2.30½; No. 3 red, garlicky, spot, $2.13½; November, $2.13¼; December, $2.16¼.

Cob Corn—The few bag lots of new cob corn that have been arriving on the wharf have been selling mostly at around $4 per barrel for prime new yellow.

Oats—No. 2 white, 67@67½c; No. 3 white, 65@65½c.

Rye—No. 2 Western export, $1.87 per bushel; bag lots of nearby rye, as to quality, $1.90@3.

Hay—Old hay, per ton, No. 1 timothy (nominal), $33.50@34; standard timothy, $33@33.50; No. 2 timothy, $32.50@33; No. 3 timothy, $26@29; No 1 light clover mixed, $30@30.50; No. 2 light clover mixed, $28@29; No. 1 clover mixed, $29@29.50; No. 2 clover mixed, $25@27; sample hay, $20@25.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, $17; No. 2 tangle rye, $16; No. 1 wheat, $15@16; No. 2 wheat, $13@14; No. 1 oat (nominal), $18@18.50; No. 2 oat, $16@17.

Butter—Creamery, Western separator, extras, 62@63c; firsts, 59@60; do, prints, ½ pound, extras, $63@64; firsts, 60@61; do, 1 pound, extras, 63@64; firsts, 60@61; do, 1 pound, extras, 63@64; firsts, 60@61; nearby creamery, extras, 50@52; firsts, 48@49; dairy prints, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, extras, 33@34; firsts, 32@33; storepacked, firsts, 28.

Eggs—Western Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby, firsts, 70c; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia, firsts, 70; Western (Ohio), firsts, 70; West Virginia, firsts, 68; Southern (North Carolina), firsts 66@67

Live Poultry — Chickens, young, large, pound, 36c; do, small, poor, pound, 32@33; do, old roosters, pound, 20; do, old hens, over 4 pounds, pound, 36@37; do, small, pound, 32@33; do, white leghorn hens, pound, 32@33; do, young white leghorns, 1½ pounds, pound, 32@33; ducks, muscovy and mongrel, young, pound, 28; do, white pekins, young, pound, 30; puddle, 4 pounds and over, pound, 28; do, smaller, poor, pound, 25@26; turkeys, choice, heavy, pound, 42@43.

Potatoes—White, Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby, per 100 pounds, $1.50@2; do, Jerseys, 150-pound sack, $2.75@3; do, Eastern Shore, McCormick, 100 pounds, $1.25@1.50; sweets, yellow, No. 1, new, barrel, $3.50@3.75; do, yellows, Anne Arundel, barrel, $3.50@4; do, Eastern Shore, Maryland and Delaware, barrel, $3.50@3.75; do, native, basket, 50@55; yams, fancy, bright, barrel, $2.75@3.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—No. 2 red and No. 2 hard, $2.31 spot, c. i. f. track New York, and No. 2 mixed durum, $2.29, c. i. f., to arrive.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, $1.11¾, and No 2 mixed, $1.10¾, c. i. f. New York, 10-day shipment.

Oats—No. 1 white, 68c.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 63½@64c; creamery, extras (92 score), 63; creamery, firsts (88 to 91 score), 47@62; packing stocks, current make, No. 1, 38.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 73@75c; fresh gathered, firsts, 68@72; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery, firsts to extras, 84@96; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery browns, extras, 80@85; State, Pennsylvania and nearby gathered, browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 68@75.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats held, specials, 26½@28; do, average run, 24@25; State, whole milk, flats current make, specials, 23@24½; do, average run, $22@23; State, whole milk, twins, held, specials, 26½@27½; do, average run, 24½@25.

Live Poultry—Chickens, by freight 32c; by express, 34; fowls, 34@36; old roosters, 23; turkeys, 40.

PHILADELPHIA. — Wheat — No. 2 red winter, $2.27@2.32; garlicky, $2.10@2.15.

Corn—As to grade and location $1.12@1.14, the latter for No. 1 yellow.

Oats—No. 2 white, 67½@68c; No. 3 white, 66½@67.

Butter—Western creamery, extra 64c; nearby prints, fancy, 72@75.

Eggs—Nearby firsts, 72@74c; do current receipts, 71; Western, extra firsts, 72@74; do, firsts, 67@70; fancy selected, packed, 83@84.

Live Poultry—Fewls higher; not leghorns, 32@42c; do, white leghorns, 36@38.

Eggs—Nearby firsts, 71@73c; do, current receipts, 70c; Western, extra firsts, 71@73; do, firsts, 66@69; fancy selected, packed, 81@83.

Potatoes—Jersey, No 1, per basket 80c@1.15; do, No. 2, 35@40; potatoes, per 100 pounds, $1.50@2.25.

LIVE STOCK

KANSAS CITY.—Cattle—Best Yearlings, $14; canners, $4.25; bulls steady; calves, strong to 50c higher; best vealers, $14.50; bulk, $14; stockers and feeders steady to 25c lower.

Hogs—Top, $13.75; bulk heavy and medium, $13.10@13.60; good and choice, 130 to 160 pound hogs, $13.25@13.50.

CHICAGO.—Cattle—Top yearlings, $17.75; best heavy here, $17.50; bulk all weights, $10.50@15.50; butcher cows largely $6.25@9.50; canners steady to 25c lower; mostly $4@4.25; bologna bulls strong; calves firm; best vealers, $14.25@14.50; stockers and feeders easier; Western receipts, 2,500 head; steady.

Sheep—Top natives, $13.50; bulk, $12@13; fat sheep 15c to 25c lower; choice yearling wethers, $11.75; top aged wethers, $9; top ewes, $7; bulk native ewes, $6@6.75; feeders steady.

Puritans Used No Wedding Ring.

The Puritans of the seventeenth century used no ring at the wedding ceremony, as they considered it "a pagan symbol and superstitious contrivance." All they required was that the man and woman should join hands when stating their purpose to live together in wedlock.

Policewomen in Europe.

The Swedish cities of Stockholm and Gothenburg were among the first in Europe to have women police.

Velvets, Laces, Ribbons, Furs

This winter we shall dine and dance in velvets, laces, ribbons and furs mingled luxuriously, according to a leading fashion writer. It was natural to suppose that women would tire of lace dresses, as so many of them were worn during the summer, but the fervor for lace continues unabated. The loveliest things imaginable have been created in combinations of velvet and lace dyed to match the color of the velvet. In these, gray, brown and green are favored, while black lace frequently is used in combination with white velvet embroidered in black.

Many beautiful lace and velvet models are being made up for afternoon wear, as well as for the evening. Ever so many of these show the plaited fan-shaped panels at the sides and the low waistline bodice. Long, tight-fitting sleeves and straight, shallow necklines are features of the lace dresses for afternoon wear. Models of this character are greatly admired and, judging from the number ordered by well-dressed women, bid fair to become one of the successes of the season.

An interesting frock is developed in a soft shade of taupe velvet, with lace of the same hue. The sleeves and neckline referred to above are used. It has the apron tunic which, while not new this season, is receiving considerable attention. It is being handled in a much more interesting way than it was last summer. Frequently it is of lace or, if of the material from which the dress is made, it carries interesting embroidery, which sometimes is of wool with a deep wool fringe edging the tunic.

Apron Tunic of Satin.

One of the most popular models showing the apron tunic is of black satin. The sleeveless bodice is long and straight, reaching to the hipline.

Short-sleeved, high-neck dress of brick-red duvetyn trimmed with fox. Over the narrow double underskirt hangs a very full tunic edged with a deep band of fox. A single fox scarf is worn at the neck over the high collar of duvetyn. Also a blue serge dress embroidered in royal blue.

At this point an apron tunic of jet paillettes is attached. It falls straight to the edge of the skirt. As so many of the black frocks this year must have a touch of white, just as those of white are accentuated with black, a ladder-like pattern of rhinestones is placed on the bodice just above the point where the apron tunic joins it. The rhinestones appear again in a narrow band placed about two inches from the bottom of the tunic.

On an evening frock of silver-gray chiffon velvet with a full silver lace overdress a band of chinchilla fur outlines the high neckline of the lace overdress in the front and, crossing the shoulders, follows the line of the decolletage in the back. There is also a band of chinchilla on the narrow foundation skirt about six inches from the bottom. The girdle is of turquoise blue and emerald green brocade.

A pronounced feature in evening gowns is the draped princess movement. Dresses of this character usually are cut in one straight piece from shoulder to hem. The drapery appears across the front of the figure at a medium low waistline, and as the folds are rather tightly drawn into the side seams this gives a pronounced stomach line. Long trains falling from the low waistline, at the back or one side, are likewise features of these draped princess dresses. The decolletage is medium low and of a square cut. Handsome metal brocades, dark browns and black, brocaded in gold or silver, are the materials used.

Wide Sash at Low Waistline.

Again the same draped effect is obtained by means of a wide sash of the material tied at a low waistline, the ends falling straight at the left side. This season sashes are not tied in large, perky bows, but instead of the long ends are tied only once and allowed to fall straight, thus accentuating the long, slim figure line. Broad girdles of metal brocade often finish at the left side with a large disklike ornament of gold or silver. All sashes and girdles, regardless of their mode of fastening, are placed at a low waistline and are tightly drawn across the stomach.

Street dresses and the more elaborate afternoon frocks frequently have the low waistline effect achieved through the cut of the long straight bodice, which in many instances is circular across the front and back, the sides being a little shorter. From these circular cut ends hang wide, straight panels, and from the sides fall open fan-shaped panels of a contrasting material, usually lace, embroidered net, embroidered gold cloth or an applique embroidery of the material. This latter may be of serge or broadcloth, two materials much used for street wear, in black and navy blue.

Some of the exclusive dressmaking houses are showing considerable fullness in skirts. This width frequently is achieved by means of plaited fan-shaped panels that are let in at the sides at a low waistline. The skirst may be cut either with front and back panels, like those mentioned, or in one piece, the left side of the skirt being much raised in draped effect. At this point falls a plaited fan-shaped panel of a sheer material.

Ribbons Used in Gay Profusion.

Little dancing dresses of tulle or lace may have full, short skirts, tight bodices of 1830 style, and sometimes short puff sleeves. Often bright-colored ostrich of contrasting color is used as a trimming on the skirts. Or, if preferred, garlands of gayly colored flowers may be substituted for the ostrich.

Ribbons are used on dresses in every conceivable way. They make stiff loop panels which lie flat against the skirt or fall in loose streamers from the waistline to the hem and huge ribbon sashes that float away into long side trains. Poiret has a novel way of giving a bright touch of color to his models by adding narrow bands of velvet ribbon to an otherwise somber garment. He employs this method even on street suits.

Beaver and Jade.

Beaver and jade are two of the season's new and attractive colors.

Delicate Bits of Lingerie

Smartest Little Under Things Are Made of Linen—Handstitching Is in Evidence.

The empire chemise has become a great favorite with the Parisienne. It is a little, frail thing that has a rather full yoke and a short skirt. It is edged with lace and strapped over the shoulders with ribbon, and it has that charm that all the modes of the empire period have, the short waistedness being a real asset at this time of the corset taboo. These delicate little under things are made, when they are smartest, of linen. Sometimes crepe de chine is commandeered for the making, and often a French material called "linon" forms the foundation for these bits of lingerie. Few extraneous ribbons are seen, and the fine and exquisite strips of lace are sewn only around the top or at the base of the little yoke. At the bottom there is no trimming of lace, and over the shoulders just simple straps of heavy wash ribbon are placed.

Handstitching there is a-plenty. All of the many tucks and seams and edges are so fine and beautifully done that they may some day be relegated to museums as examples of the art of infinite labor in the way of stitchery.

The set started by the small linen chemise is completed by a pair of short "knickers," very full at the bottom and held tightly by a rubber band above the knees. Then the Frenchwomen wear over all of this a combination, consisting of tiny bodice and full, short skirt. The undervest is not a part of the French lingerie. The women do not wear corsets, and so they do not bother with this extra piece of accoutrement, which plan surely makes their dressing a more beautiful performance, since there is nothing really interesting about an undervest, no matter how it may be softened by material and handsome trimmings of ribbon and lace.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 14

THE POWER AND AUTHORITY OF JESUS.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 8 and 9.

GOLDEN TEXT—And Jesus went about all the cities and villages, teaching in their synagogues, and preaching the gospel of the kingdom, and healing every sickness, and every disease among the people.—Matt. 9:35.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Mark 1:29; 5:12; Luke 7:1-10.

PRIMARY TOPIC — Jesus Forgiving Sins.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Jesus Heals a Centurion's Servant.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—The Response of Jesus to Human Need.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Christianity and Physical Needs.

In chapters 8 and 9 are grouped a number of miracles which exhibit what the King can do over the chief foes of mankind—sickness, sin, satanic power, death, sorrow and storms. It is fitting that they should be grouped here, following the laws of the kingdom, for they show the King's power to administer the affairs of the kingdom, and produce within his subjects the graces of character set forth in these laws. It will make the lesson too long to attempt to consider all these miracles. It will also be unsatisfactory to confine ourselves to the particular section selected by the lesson committee, so we will select several of the most outstanding ones.

I. Jesus Heals a Leper (8:1-4).

1. This dreadful disease was the most loathsome and hopeless known. In the Jewish ritual it was regarded as a symbol of sin. It was incurable by man. Only the Divine Physician can cure sin.

2. The leper's faith. His cry was most pitiable, but his faith was strong. He fully believed that Jesus was able, but was uncertain as to his willingness to heal him.

3. Jesus' power. He put forth his hand and touched the leper, bidding the disease to depart, and instantly the man was clean.

II. Jesus Heals the Centurion's Servant (8:5-13).

1. The disease—paralysis. In paralysis the victim is helpless and disqualified for service.

2. The centurion's faith. He believed that if Jesus would but speak the word his servant would be healed.

3. The wonderful power of the King. He did not need to go to see the centurion's slave and touch him, but only needed to speak the word and it was done.

III. Jesus Calms the Sea (8:23-27).

1. The King asleep in the storm-tossed boat (v. 24). Since the King is the Almighty Creator, he had no reason to fear, and therefore, could well be resting in sleep.

2. The terrified disciples (v. 25). If they had but known him as really the Almighty King they would not have been terrified, for they would have known that no boat could go down with the Christ on board.

3. The King's rebuke (vv. 26, 27). (1) The disciples rebuked for their lack of faith. Instead of looking at the Lord, they were looking at the circumstances. (2) The sea is made calm. The elements of nature are subject unto him.

IV. Jesus Casts Out Demons (8:28-34). After stilling the tempest Jesus crossed to the other side of the sea into heathen territory.

1. Met by two men possessed by demons (v. 28). By referring to Mark 5:1-7 and Luke 8:27 we get a conception of the desperate condition of these men. So fierce were they that no one could safely pass that way. They wore no clothes, and no chains were strong enough to hold them.

2. What they knew about Christ (v. 29). They knew that he was the Son of God and that he had come to destroy the Devil and his works.

3. The limitation of the Devil's power (v. 31). Although the Devil is mighty, he cannot even enter a hog without God's permission.

4. Christ's power to deliver from the Devil (vv. 30-32). The demons quailed before him not daring to dispute his power, but begged permission to enter the swine.

V. Jesus Healing a Woman With an Issue of Blood (9:20-22).

1. Her helpless condition (v. 20). She had been a great sufferer for twelve long years.

2. Her faith (v. 21). Her faith was so strong that she believed contact with the Master's garment would secure the needed help.

3. Her confession (v. 21; cf. Luke 8:47). Jesus had her make a public confession. It was for her good that he had her make this confession, for faith in Christ unconfessed will naturally weaken.

4. Christ's words of encouragement (v. 22). He told her that it was her faith, not her touch, that saved her.

VI. Jesus Raises Jairus' Daughter from the Dead (vv. 18, 19; 23-26).

1. What brought Jairus to Jesus (v. 18)? It was sickness and death.

2. Jairus' faith in Jesus (v. 18). He believed that if Jesus would but lay his hand upon his daughter, though dead, she should live.

3. The daughter raised (v. 25). He but took her by the hand and she arose. The mighty Savior who wrought so graciously when on earth is just as mighty and willing today to save and deliver his people.

Compulsion.

Men rebel at compulsion when outward necessity is brought to bear upon them. In Jesus Christ the "must" was not external. He must be about His Father's business because His whole inclination and will were in accord with the will of the Father. St. Paul Paul came into the understanding of that and wrote: "The love of Christ constraineth us," that is compelleth, driveth us. The will of God and the love of Christ had become the motive power of his life."

Proper Amusements.

Thousands of people demand amusements. Thousands of dollars are spent in that behalf. But there is absence of plan, concert, and co-operation. The Devil steps in and takes the profit. The people want but little here below nor want that little long. Why may we not have more of the amusement which strengthens and enlightens? One rich man by his own unaided beneficence might provide healthful amusement for a whole city. Why does not benefaction turn in this direction?—Humphrey J. Desmond.

BROWN & SMITH

We have just received another shipment of

Selz Men's Dress Shoes

Blacks and Tans, Blucher and Bal style, English and semi-English lasts. Sizes 5½ to 11. Made of good serviceable leather. Goodyear welt.

An honest $8.00 value at

$6.50

We also carry a complete line of Punch and Judy Shoes for Children.

Selz Shoes for Women are made of the best materials by expert workmen. We have in stock a wide range of styles and sizes priced from

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Get all the good out of your New Sweaters by buying NOW.

Men's, Women's and Children's Sweaters

$1.25 to $7.50

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Sizes 35 to 40

Exceptional values at

$30.00

BROWN & SMITH

Appomattox, Virginia

Every Inch of the Bates Steel Mule is Thoroughbred

The United States Government by means of the Department of Agriculture, has been looking into the tractor question, and its bulletins clearly proves that the satisfied tractor owner—men who say that the tractor has paid—are men who own the BETTER CLASS of tractors. The successful man has learned years ago that he can't get something for nothing. No one can. The reason the BATES STEEL MULE costs more is that it is worth more. Skilled factory procedure, quality production and the most modern Machinery enables us to save money at every turn, yet the BATES STEEL MULE cost slightly more in the beginning to build but considerably less in the long run to own. It's just another case where a seemingly higher priced article is far cheapest to own when you come to actually USE it.

The Bates thoroughbred quality comes not from mere claims, but from what's put into it. Every part that goes to make up the BATES STEEL Mule is put there by long field experience. There isn't a part that isn't time-tried and tested. There isn't a part that experience hasn't dictated the shape and size of; and in it all there isn't one superfluous part, nor one part that isn't capable of standing up under twice the strain it gets in actual use. These are things experience and practice have distracted. The BATES comes to you as a fulfillment of your desire for a tractor that will endure. Price is what we pay for a thing. Value is what we get out of it. Consider your tractor from what you will get out of it, consider how many working days you have when the ground is wet, consider the operations where you cannot afford to pack your seed bed, and consider how constantly and economically they must be performed even in rush times, you will then see why the BATES STEEL MULE is the biggest value offered in any tractor on the American market today.

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